of Army Corps Reunions. Washington, Aug. 30.—The committee of reunions for the Twenty-sixth national encampment of the G. A. R. has decided to group all the reunions together on the mall known as the study of the methods and products of "White Lot," south of the White House. Around the clipse will be stationed headquarter tents for each corps, for the navy, ex-prisoners of war and other organizations. In the rear of these tents will be others for each brigade in | tecture in this city. Future vessels for the corps. There will be large tents | the German navy may be modeled after for the reunion of corps. The arrange the pattern of the American cruisers ment into corps for reunion purposes is

First Corps-All those who served in the First corps at any time from its organization in March, 1862, and while it formed a part of the Second corps in the last year of the war. and Corps-All those who served in the Becoad corps at any time. Third Corps-All those who served in the Third corps at any time, including the time it

formed part of the Fifth corps. corps of the army of the Cumberland at any time, including those who had previously served in the Twentieth and Twenty-first corps of that army prior to its consolidation into the Fourth

Fifth Corps-All who served in that organization at any time during its history. Sixth Corps-Ail who served in that corps at soy time

Seventh Corps-All who served west of Mississippl and north of the Red rivers. Bighth Corps-Including that corp; and the army of West Virginia.

Ninth Corps-All who served in that corps at

Teuth Corps-All who served in that corps or the department of the south.

Eleven Corps-All who served in that corps. Twelfth Corps-All who served in that corps. Thirteenth Corps-All who served in the corps as organized October 2, 1862, or at any time thereafter.

Fourteenth Corps-All who served in that corps as organized October 21, 1862, or at any time thereafter. Fifteenth Corps-All who served in that corps

as organized December 18, 1862, or at any time thereafter. Sixteenth Corps-All who served in that corps as organized December 18, 1822, or at any time

All the regiments which served in the army of the Tennessee and were not definitely assigned to any corps will be assigned to the Sixteenth corps. This includes all the hundredday regiments called out in 1864 to do garrison duty and protect lines of communication. Seventeenth Corps-All who belonged to the

corps as organized December 18, 1892, or at any time thereafter. Eighteenth Corps-All who belonged to the corps as organized December 24, 1862, or at any time thereafter. This includes Casey's division of the Fourth corps and Peck's division of the Seventh corps of the army of the Potomac, and all the troops in the department of Virginia and

North Carolina Ninsteenth Corps-All who belonged to the corps as organized January 5, 1863, or at any time thereafter. This includes all who served at any time in the department of the Gulf. The Twentieth corps will mean the corps as

organized April 4, 1862, by consolidating the Eleventh and Fourteenth corps, and juclude all who served in that corps thereafter. The place of the Twenty-first corps has been taken by the provincial corps, army of the Cumberland, which will include all regiments

of the army of the Cumberland not definitely assigned to any corps. Twenty-second Corps-This will include all the troops occupying the defenses of Washington, and all regiments, batteries, etc., of the

army of the Potomac which were not assigned to corps. Twenty-third Corps-This includes all who served in that corps and the new army of the Ohio, except the members of the Ninth corps. Twenty-fourth Corps-This will include all

who served in the corps as organized December 3, 1864, under the command of Gen. Ord. Twenty-fifth Corps - This will include all who served in the corps as organized December 3. 1864, or at any time thereafter. Also all colored

troops east of the Allegheny mountains. The colored troops serving in the country between the Mississippi river and the Allegheny mountains will form an organization called the "Colored Troops of the Military Division of the

The Cavalry corps, army of the Potomac, includes all the cavalry in the army of the Poto-

Cavalry corps, western army, includes igl the cavalry in the greeks of the Onto, Cambelland Navy includes all who served affoat, as well

as sailors, marines or Mississippi marine brig-Artillery Corps, Army of the Potomac-This will include all those in the army of the Poto-

mac who served in the artillery. Engineers-This will include all who served in the engineers, signal service, as scouts or spies, as telegraphers on military railroals, etc. Each of these services will be grouped together

under its chairman. Prisoners of War-All soldiers, sailors or marines who fell into the hands of the enemy. The Fourth corps of the army of the Po-tomac, commanded General Wool and Dix. and the Twentieth and Twenty-first corps of the red. All the regiments in the old Fourth and Seventh corps went into other corps of the army of the Potomac or James, and nearly all these in the Fourteenth and Twenty-first corps became part of the newly created Fourth corps. All will, therefore, be fully represented. The ground will be dedicated under

the name of "Grand Army Place" on Monday, September 19. The president of the United States, the vice-president, the supreme court, cabinet officers, committees representing the senate and house of representatives, the major general commanding the army and the rear admiral of the navy will be there, with the command-

er-in-chief of the grand army. There will be a grand parade prior to the ceremonies. The regular soldiers and sailors stationed in the vicinity of Washington, the District militia and the department of the Potomac and Sons of Veterans will appear in line.

The following assignments for reunions have been made by the comruittee on reunions for the army corps composing the army of the Tennessee. Thirteenth army corps, Thursday,

2:30, in Meade tent. Fourteenth army corps, Thursday, 3 Sixteenth army corps, Thursday, 7:30

Army of the Tennessee in the grand tent on Thursday at 3 p. m.

A Petition in Behalf of Mrs. Maybrick. LONDON, Aug. 30 .- A petition from America for the release of Mrs. Maybrick, who is imprisoned for life under conviction of having poisoned her husband, was forwarded to Queen Victoria yesterday. The petition is signed by Mrs. Harrison, Mrs. Blaine and other well-known American ladies. According to the usual course the queen will forward the petition to Home Secretary Asquith.

It is stated that an important witness in the Maybrick case died recently in Cape Town, Africa, after confessing to committing perjury at the trial.

To Examine Quarantine Arrangements CONCORD, N. H., Aug. 30 .- Dr. J. N. McCormick, of Bowling Green, Ky., president, and Dr. Probost, secretary, of the national conference of the state of Pythias will be held in Washington boards of health, and Dr. J. A. Watson, city. So the supreme lodge decided of this city, secretary of the American yesterday morning after a sharp con-Public Health association, will go to test between Louisville, Washington that bill the treasury was deprived of \$50,000,000 Quebec on Tuesday next, where they city and Minneapolis. The vote was a of revenue by repealing the sugar tax; but in will make an examination of the quar-close one, and on the final roll call order to compensate the sugar grower for this antine arrangements and regulations in Washington city received sixty-two loss of the 'protection' afforded him. \$10,000,000 as to what means are being used by the Dominion government to protect the contest after the preliminary skirmishing, and the fight narrowed down to of this bill, while under the another section of the consumer is to be deluded into the belief that he is the recipient of this bill, while under the free sugar clause of this bill, while under the another section of this bill, while under the another section of the consumer is to be deluded into the belief that he is the recipient of this bill, while under the another section of this bill, while under the another section of the consumer is to be deluded into the belief that he is the recipient of the treasury as a bounty. The consumer is to be deluded into the belief that he is the recipient of the treasury as a bounty. The consumer is to be deluded into the belief that he is the recipient of the treasury as a bounty. The consumer is to be deluded into the belief that he is the recipient of the treasury as a bounty. The consumer is to be deluded into the belief that he is the recipient of the treasury as a bounty. The consumer is to be deluded into the belief that he is the recipient of the treasury as a bounty. The consumer is to be deluded into the belief that he is the recipient of the treasury as a bounty. The consumer is to be deluded into the belief that he is the recipient of the treasury as a bounty. The consumer is to be deluded into the belief that he is the recipient of the treasury as a bounty. The consumer is to be deluded into the belief that he is the recipient of the treasury as a bounty. The consumer is to be deluded into the belief that he is the recipient of the treasury as a bounty. The consumer is to be deluded into the belief that he is the recipient of the treasury as a bounty. The consumer is to be deluded into the belief that he is the recipient of the treasury as a bounty. The consumer is to be deluded into the belief that he is the recipient of the treasury as a bounty. The consumer is to be deluded into the belief that he is the recipien force there, and make an investigation votes, while Louisville followed with

SEEKING KNOWLEDGE.

Representative of the German Empire Gathering Pointers in Naval Constitution in This Country, Under Escort of a Specially Detailed Officer of the United States Navy.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 30.-Alexander Dietrich, chief constructor of the navy and privy councillor to the German admiralty, is in Philadelphia making a construction at Cramp's shipyard. Mr. Dietrich is on a mission from the German emperor to investigate and acquire knowledge of the latest designs, devices and applications of naval archi-

Schuetz has been detached from the war ship Chicago to act as his official entertainer. Mr. Dietrich will remain in this country about two weeks, and will make the most of the opportunities at his disposal. Guided by Lieut. Schuetz, he has already visited the government Fourth Corps-All members of the Fourth | navy yards at Norfolk, inspected the Baltimore harbor, and under the direction of Mr. Buell made a tour of the Cramp ship-building industries.

and vessels of war. Lieut. W. H.

Yesterday they continued the inspection of the Cramp vards and paid particular attention to the cruisers New York and Columbia, and the battleships Massachusetts and Indiana. Today Lieut. Schnetz will conduct the German visitor to Bethlehem, Pa., where the great plant of the Bethlehem Iron Co. will be inspected and the making of United States guns in the ordnance department viewed.

CARNEGIE'S EMPLOYES.

Two Hotels for Their Accommodation to be Erected in Close Proximity to the Homestead Works-Pinkerton Detectives on a Still Hunt for Those Winehester

Pittsbursh, Pa., Aug. 20.-Yesterday architects began preparing plans for which democratic triumph was to be the foretwo hotels of about 100 rooms each to be erected just outside of the mill yard at Munhall station, for the use of single employes of the Carnegie Steel Co. The buildings will be fitted with all possible conveniences. An official of the company said to-day:

"Our idea is to give our men a nice room, good food and all conveniences possible for a small sum per week. They will be as comfortable as if they were at their homes."

A surprising number of Pinkerton there is much suppressed excitement over the proposed search for the guns of the captured Pinkertons. For several weeks Pinkerton's best detectives weapons, and now with the authority of search warrants they propose to compel the possessors of the Winchesters to surrender them.

Two months ago vesterday the great steel works shut down, and so far as ceptible weakening, nor do the majority express any doubt of victory. The firm insist that, so far as they are con- and of the liabilities of the government on ac-

NOT SO FAST, SISTER.

A Canadian Plan for Toll Evasion Gets a ment.

cordance with the terms of the presi- first congress. dent's proclamation on and after the canal, are proposing to eyade the September 1 of last year. This act of a reshipped from that point by the Grand Trunk line through Canada. This publican congress-which has gone into history of the treasury department. Assistant Secretary Spalding has sent the following explicit telegram to the solicitor of the Grand Trunk Railroad co.

HON. E. W. MEDDAUGH, DETROIT:-Neither Manitoba nor domestic wheat can be carried in Canadian bottoms from Duluth to Port Huron, as it would be in violation of our coasting laws. But if carried in American bottoms it is not subject to this toll. If carried through the canal from Duluth to Sarnia for consumption in or export from Canada via Montreal, or any other port, it would be.

O. L. SPALDING. Acting Secretary.

THE RED CROSS

[Signed]

Organizing in Austria, Under Orders of Cholera Should it Invade the Empire. VIENNA, Aug. 30.-Emperor Franz Joseph has ordered the Red Cross so-

ciety to organize for the cholera service throughout Austria. Ten hospital barracks are to be erected in different parts of the empire, and most of these will be under the supervision of the Red Cross. The society will also undertake the transport service, or conveying patients from their homes to the The war department is sending out

instructions to all commanders of garrisons in the larger cities to have their sanitary service in readiness to fight the plague. In Galicia, especially, energetic action is urged. At all the Galician fortresses near the Russian border, cholera barracks are being prepared, and the disinfectants and medicines necessary to combat the disease have been distributed among the departments of war in this city. A Stoker Dies from Cholera.

AMSTERDAM, Aug. 3l.-A stoker of the steamer Urania, from Hamburg, has died in this city from cholera.

Russian Jews Trying to Enter Bohemia REICHENBERG, Aug. 30 .- Three hundred Russian Hebrews attempted to cross the Bohemian frontier to take a train at Situa, yesterday, for Hamburg. The attempt was made near Kratzau. The emigrants refused to answer the questions of the customs officials on the order as to their former place of residence, and when ordered back about 200 of them made a rush to get beyond reach of the guards. They were overtaken, but fought the officers who tried to detain them. More guards were summoned and the emigrants were forced back.

Washington Wins.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Aug. 30.-The next biennial session of the supreme lodge and encampment of the Knights Louisville and Washington city.

THE ILLINOIS CAMPAIGN.

Mr. Stevenson's Address to the Prairie State Democrats.

The All-Important Issue of the Present Political Struggle-High Tariff and Low Wages-The Force Bill, Etc.

The democrats opened the campaign in Illinois with a grand rally at Bloomington on August 27, at which were present some fifteen thousand people among whom were leading democrats from all over the state. A. E. Stevenson, the democratic candidate for the vice presidency, Senator Palmer, Gen. John C. Black, and others delivered stirring speeches, and nominations for various state offices were made. In his speech Mr. Stevenson spoke upon the leading issues of the campaign as follows:

"Ours is a government of the people. It is wisely provided in our federal constitution that once in four years political power shall return to the hands of the people. Twenty-six times during the 103 years of our history have the American people, in the exercise of their rights as electors, cast their ballots for the candidate of their choice for the high office of president of the United States. We are now on the eve of another presidential election. The responsibility of determining what line of public policy shall be pursued and who shall be selected as chief magistrate is again upon us.

"The importance of an intelligent and consciendous exercise of the privilege of designating those who are to be intrusted with high office cannot be overstated. In the pending struggle for political supremacy grave public questions are at issue. Upon the correct determination of these questions through the peaceful methods prescribed by law will depend the welfare of the people. It is all important, then, that the de termination at the polls be the result, not of prejudice nor of misrepresentation, but of honest and intelligent discussion of the issues involved. During the short time I shall detain you it will be my endeavor to suggest some of the reasons why Mr. Cleveland should be elected president and the democratic party restored to power. The four years' administration of President Cleveland was confessedly an honest administration. None of the predicted evils of runner followed his inauguration. In the campaign of 1884 the people were told by republican speakers that democratic success would bring blight and ruin upon the commercial interests of the country. Those who predicted evil from Mr. Cleveland's election proved false prophets. The democratic administration ending March , 1889, has gone into history as an economical and able administration of the government. No scandals attached to any of its appointments to office. Under it the rights of all property-of all sections-of all the people were recognized and enforced.

"Under it the bonded debt of the government was paid at maturity: trust funds were not used to avoid a treasury deficit, and the gold reserve was not menaced by threats of invasion men were in Homestead yesterday, and to meet the current expenses of the govern ment. Under that administration no additional burdens were laid upon the people. At the close of President Cleveland's administration the surplus in the treasury, exclusive of the gold reserve, was, in round numbers, \$83,000,000, have been endeavoring to locate the It will be remembered that during the latter half of his administration the important question was: What shall be done with the surplus revenues? In view of the fact that the annual revenues of the government were then \$100,-000,000 in excess of its necessities, the quotation was one of practical interest to the American

people.
"What is the condition that now confronts us the men are concerned there is no per- at the end of three and a half years of republican administration? On the basis of revenues to the covernment, as estimated by the secretary of the treasury for the present fiscal year, cerned, the strike is over, and point to count of the annual and permanent appropria-tions for the same period, there will be a deficit of \$52,000,000. Upon the assumption that the law requiring \$48,000,000 for the sinking fund will be complied with, there is no escaping the deficiency I have mentioned. And this, too, Cold Set-Back from the Treasury Depart. notwithstanding that the administration made default in providing for the sinking fund to an amount exceeding \$11,000,000 during the last WASHINGTON, Aug. 20.—The Ca- fiscal year. The bankruptcy which now threatnadians, with a view of evading the ens the treasury is the result, first, of the entwenty cent tolls to be imposed in ac- actment of the McKinley tariff law, and, secondly, the lavish appropriations of the Fifty "The secretary of the treasury was con-

first of September next on all Manitoba | strained by what he regarded as the exigencies wheat shipped through the St. Mary's of the financial situation to extend the payment requirements of the pro mation publican secretary of the treasury is in striking by shipping in Canadian bottons from contrast with that of his democratic prede-Duluth to Port Huron to be trans- cessor, under whose wise and efficient adminitration the bonds of the government were paid at maturity. The appropriations of the last rematter being brought to the attention as the 'billion-dollar' congress-far exceeded that of any of its democratic predecessors. "The large appropriations of the first session

of the present congress are, in the main, due to the reckless legislation of the Fifty-first concress imposing the necessity of heavy approprintions upon its successors. Much of the appropriations by the late session were in pursuance of the requirements of existing lawslaws enacted by a republican congress. In this connection it must not be forgotten that the republican senate of the present congress added more than \$32,000,000 to the appropriation bills as they originally passed the democratic house of representatives. The reckless expenditure of money by appropriations which no public necessity demanded merits the condemnation of the people.

"For twenty-four years immediately preceding the inauguration of President Cleveland, all departments of the government were in the main under the control of the republican party. During that period the larger part of the legislation which has been so potent in burdening the people with debt and taxation was enacted. That legislation was resisted by the democratic minority in congress. The treasury of the United States has ever found its most faithful guardians in the democratic party. The tribute of Mr. Blaine to its old-time leaders was but just when he said they had 'guarded the treasury with unceasing vigilance against every at empt at extravagance and corruption."

"The tariff is the all-important issue of the campaign upon which we have now entered. Shall there be a revision of our tariff laws, and, as a consequence of such legislation, a reduction of taxation, or shall it become the policy of our government to maintain, permanently, high protection? The position of the two leading political parties upon that question cannot be nisunderstood. The republican party, as illustrated by its recent enactment of the Mc Kinley law, stands for a high protective, in other words, a prohibitory tariff. The demo-cratic party, as emphasized by its utterances and its acts, is the advocate of tariff reform. The issue is squarely presented. Upon the one side are the advocates of a high protective or prohibitory policy—a policy that enriches the few at the expense of the many. On the other the advocates of such reduction of tariff duties as will give to our manufacturers the benefit or the cost of the necessaries of life.

"Long enough has the wage-earner been deluded by the cry that high tariff means high wages. Tariffs have no effect upon wages except to reduce the purchasing power. The higher the tariff the less the purchasing power of the wages. Wages are governed by the great law of supply and demand. If the claim not wages increased as tariffs have increased Why constant reduction of wages in the most highly protected establishments in the land? To the toiler the Mckinley bill has 'kept the word of promise to the ear, but broken it to the

"In his great speech against the high-tariff corn laws in the British parliament in 1843 the matchless orator, Daniel O'Connell, said: 'But what is the meaning of protection? It means an additional sixpence for each loaf; that is the Irish of it. If he had not the protection the loaf would sell for a shilling, but if he has the protection the loaf will sell for one and sixsence. Protection is the English for sixpence, and, what is more, it is the English for an extorted sixpence. The real meaning of protection, therefore, is robbery-robbery of the poor by the rich.'

"I have shown that instead of a surplus of little less than \$100,000,000 left by the Cleveland administration, the treasury is now con-fronted by bankruptcy. This is the result in part of the reckless extravagance of a repub lican congress. It is in a large measure the annually, for fifteen years, are paid him out of tear-stained eyes to his mother's face. the same bill \$10,000,000 are to be taken annually -- Detroit Free Press.

from the pockets of the taxpayers and given to

"In addition to this, whatever benefit might come to the consumer by the free sugar clause of the bill is overbalanted many fold by the largely increased cost of woolen goods and of all other necessaries of life. The repeal of the sugar tax was simply intended to reconcile the consumer to the still greater taxes laid upon him. Heretofore the persistent claim of the protectionist has been that tariff taxes were not paid by the consumer. This claim is now abandoned. The advocates of the McKinley aw concede the tax upon sugar to have been paid by the consumer. Else, why take so much credit to themselves for removing it? Is there ot danger that the consumer may inquire, 'if removing the tariff tax upon sugar lessens its cost, why would not the same blessed results follow a reduction of tariff taxes upon all of the other necessaries of life?"

"The democratic house of representatives of the present congress has passed a bill removing the increased duties imposed by the McKinley bill upon tin plate and providing that within a few years it shall go upon the free list. It has passed the free wool and cheap clothing bill, by which wool is admitted free of duty and a large reduction sought to be effected in the tariff upon woolen goods of all descriptions. It has also removed the tariff upon binding twine. But for the hostilily of a republican senate these measures, so just, so beneficial to the peopie, would now be upon our statute books. Our present tariff laws need careful revision. Their glaring inconsistencies should be corrected. It is to the interest of manufacturer and consumer alike that in the main raw material be admitted free of duty. Working the raw material into the finished product would give employment to our skilled workmen. The reduction of tariff taxes to the minimum upon the necessaries of life is important to all of our people: it would prove of inestimable value to the llions who earn their bread by daily toil. "My fellow citizens, to you the tariff is the all-important question. The question is not how much of your earnings shall be given to the support of the government, but how much shall under the forms of law be seized by the favored

-the protected-classes. "When the tariff bill of 1861, increasing the verage of tariff taxes from 19 to 35 per cent. was under consideration Mr. Morrill, the republican author of the bill, said: 'It was not designed as a permanent system, but only as a temporary measure.' As already shown this able. war tax, instead of being reduced when the war had closed, was by successive republican congresses increased to an average of 47 per cent. The republican party responded to the demand of ple for reduced taxation by the passage of the McKinley tariff bill of 1890, thus beavily increasing war taxes upon the people twenty-five cars after the war had closed. Are your interests safe in the hands of a party controlled by the protected monopolists of this country? This s the important question for your determination at the polls. The democratic party wages no warfare on any business interest. It favors no legislation hostile to the true interests of surdens of taxation should be equally distributed. We oppose all legislation that enriches the few by taxing the many.

"The contest upon which we have now entered s of deep significance to the American peo- | tracts. ple. Shall high tariff, continually increasing with the demands of the protected classes, be the settled policy of our government, or shall there be relief to the people from the burdens of unjust taxation?

"Another issue of great moment in the pendng contest is the force bill. The magnitude of this issue cannot be overstated. It may mean the control of the election of representatives in congress by the bayonet. The republican party, platform in its late national convention, stands pledged to the passage of the force bill. That it will pass this bill when it has the power no To the people of the southern states it is one of transcendent importance. Shall they still have peace and the protection of the law, or shall hours of the reconstruction period? "I am heartily in accord with the democratio

party in its efforts to repeal the obnoxious pro-visions of the compulsory school law, enacted by a republican legislature in this state. "It is passing strange that legislation so hostile to the spirit of our free institutions should ever have found its way to our statute books. not be abridged. The democratic party of Illi- forty to fifty feet, and high tides somenois stand pledged to the repeal of a law which has, justly, given offense to so many of the best citizens in our state.

"Fellow Citizens: I firmly believe that your interests, the interests of all the people of these United States, are bound up in the success of the party that came in with Jefferson in the very infancy of our republic: the party which for more than half a century of existence has stood at the helm of state: the party which in of our constitution and the faithful guardian of the rights of all the people; the party under whose broad banner the men of all nationalities have been welcomed to share with us this Godgiven heritage; the party which, from the beginning, has been the foe of proscription, whether on account of birthplace or religion; the party which knows no privileged classes. but which demands equal and exact justice for all: the party which, under Jefferson, purchased the great valley of the Mississippi and extended our domain to the gulf and to the ocean; the party which, under Madison, bore our flag to half-pint glass half full of water, a victory in our second struggle with Great Britestablished firmly for all time the rights of the American nation by the declaration and maintenance of the Monroe doctrine: the party which, in the early morning and in the noon of this century, gloried in the leadership of Jackson and of Douglas, the undaunted foes of special privileges and of unjust taxation.

"Under the matchless leadership of the man who gave you an honest administration of the rain is to be expected it will creep to government; who wrested from the grasp of se who had robbed you of your heritage 80,-000,000 acres and restored it to the public domain: whose principle in action is: 'A public office is a public trust'—under his leadership the democratic party confidently submits the momentous questions at issue, and will abide by the determination of the final arbiters at the

An Indian Opinion.

Maj. Peter Rouan, the agent of the Flathead Indians in western Montana, as for fine, and it foretells snow in the recently purchased a fine-blooded but ugly-faced bulldog. He did not get the animal so much for his usefulness as a watchdog as to give his Indian wards a chance to study a new specimen and perhaps to find out what their opinions would be on the subject of this novel creature. The appearance of such a strange quadruped caused great exthe forest." They seemed to consider him an extraordinary sort of a dog and held long consultations on his various points The chiefs of the tribe, after a long pow-wow, decided to call him a dog." The name seems a little curious and is worth studying. The first adjective, probably, the Indians put in for the sake of being complimentary, perhaps from a feeling that it was safest to be polite in addressing so formidable an animal. It shows a little bit of Indian diplomacy which is funny. But the second adjective shows that, after all, they had a strict regard for truth and wanted to describe that dog accurately if it took all their vocabulary to do it. And so the Indians' estimate stands of the bulldog: "The good, bad dog."-N. Y. World.

What Was the Good of It?

Willie is six years old, with a brother and sister two and four years older, and these two were recently invited by Mr. Blank to a little party, much to the discomfiture of Willie, who was slighted. When the other two children had gone, Willie's mother was doing what she could to smooth his ruffled feelings.

"I heard Mrs. Blank talking about you, Willie, the other day," she said, 'and she said you were th boy in all this town." Willie didn't say anything for a mo

ment, and then he lifted his big brown

OF GENERAL INTEREST.

-All of the Washington coins, both of silver and copper, were minted in England as patterns for the American coinage, but the designs were not accepted, because it was considered contrary to the principles of our government to stamp the head of the president upon coins.

-Squirrel hunts on the round-up plan, after the manner of the jack rabbit hunts in the Dakotas, are becoming very popular in Washington state. A party is formed and either works as one band or divides into two sections, the section bringing in the fewest tails paying a forfeit for a dinner.

-Railway engineers are interesting themselves in what seems to be a useful adjunct to the ordinary semaphore signal, consisting of a whistle operated by compressed air. Thus, when the blade is at danger a spring lever is made to rise, so as to lie along the inner side of the rail; this lever projects slightly above the rail, and, when depressed by the wheels of a passing engine, a piercing shrick is emitted by the whistle at the side of the track.

-A chimney piece carved from wood over six thousand years old has recently been erected in a house in Edinburgh. The wood, an oak tree, was found in a sand pit in Musselburgh, thirteen feet below the surface. Prof. Geike, of the geology chair of the University of Edinburgh, after personally examining the strata in which the oak was found, said the tree, which was five feet nine inches in diameter, must be at least six thousand years old, and describes it as a relic of neolithic man. It was in a fine state of preservation, due to the sand, and was easily work-

-Petroleum, when stored in bulk. either in tank steamships or in tanks on shore, must be provided with means for expansion when the temperature rises. A drawback in appliances has been the admitting of air on the contraction of the oil. The manager of large works in West Hartlepool, England, has devised an apparatus that will prevent the access of air. In cylindrical domes on the top of the tanks he my business enterprise. We believe that the fits pistons, the rods projecting through the tops and moving freely. The pistons rest on the surface of the oil and rise and fall when it expands and con-

-Few chess players could guess the origin of one of the most important terms in their games. The word "chess" s said to be a corruption of the Arabic word "sheik," meaning chief or king. The game came westward by way of Persia, where the word sheikh becomes shah. It was the game of the king. by its acts in the Fifty-first congress and by its | The term "check" is merely to give notice that the king is attacked, and "check-mate" means "the king is dead." sane man can doubt. To all of the people-all the verb "mata" being from the same who desire the peace and prosperity of our root as the Spanish matador, the slayer common country-this question is important. of the bull. The word check, whether verb or noun, may be traced through several curious ramifications back to the horrors with which they are menaced find the Persian and Arabic. Even the word their counterpart only in those of the darkest exchequer is curiously tangled up in this verbal network.

-The recent capsizing of a vessel ciently unusual in that port to excite comment, but it is common enough at ports along the bay of Fundy and its The right of the parent to exercise reasonable | tributary streams. The usual rise and control over the education of his child should fall of the tide along that bay is from times exceed sixty feet. With the fall of the tide all crafts are left high, but by no means dry, with an area of choeplate-colored mud all about them. The mud is too shifting to hold a vessel in safety, so each pier is provided with one or more strong wood frames called shoes, fixed at the bottom of the stream all periods of our history has been the bulwark or bay. Upon these shoes all vessels rest at low tide. It frequently happens, however, that a vessel does not get her shoe snugly on, so to speak, and if a strong wind comes when she is thus illbalanced, over she goes into the mud, to be buried forty feet under the next rising tide.

-One of the most curious of the many natural barometers consists of a piece of muslin and a leech. The leech must be put in the water, and the muslin tied over the top of the glass so that the creature cannot get out again. When fine weather is to be the order of the day the leech will remain at the bottom of the water, curled up in spiral shape, and perfectly motionless. If the top of the glass, and remain there until there is a likelihood of more settled weather. If there is to be a storm some days before thunder it will keep out of the water almost all the time, and will occasionally move its body in a convulsive fashion. For frosty weather it behaves in the same manner same manner as it does rain.

THE INDIANS' CODE.

Dueling Among Uncle sam's Wards is Confined to the Club. It is a fact that among American Indians of the same tribe, though they may number thousands, there are few citement among the "red men of cases of quarrels that ever result in murder, This is strange when it is remembered that the Indian is passionate, uncontrolled in his impulses, cruel and ferocious by nature. They have their difficulties and quarrels, but arbiname of their own-"The good, bad tration of the old men prevents bloodshed or murder.

Yet once in a while a fight occurs, and it is a novel sight to witness, says an old western traveler. One buck challenges another to combat. Accompanied by his friends to the battle ground, each buck is stripped and made to confr int the other. Between them lies a war club, a

smooth, long piece of hard wood, seasoned by years of service and regarded with reverence because of the blood stains on it received during the war. The seconds of the surly looking duelists toss up a piece of bark. The winner picks up the club, and his opponent, folding his arms, plants himself, bending his head.

It is the club bearer's privilege to whack his antagonist just as hard as he can, and with all the vigorous maliciousness he can command, on the back. One blow is struck and then the man who has endured it picks up the club, and his opponent is subjected to all the force he can command.

So the whacking goes on, and almost every blow is a knock down one, until every blow is a knock down one, until the duelist last knocked down refuses The small-pox slays its hundreds, the to accept the club from his opponent. He has had enough and the party breaks up. The severity of the punishment endured in these duels is marvelous. The club used has a jagged edge, and every blow struck brings blood, making deep cuts and fearful bruises. - N. Y. Adver-

tiser.

PERSONAL AND IMPERSONAL

-A young lady of Atlantic City took clergyman to the jail at May's Landing and insisted upon being married to Albert Davis, awaiting trial for highway robbery. The sheriff refused to allow the ceremony to be performed.

-The youthful emperor of Annam is only twelve years old, and an inveterate cigarette smoker. He is a studious and serious little boy, with a lingering fondness for the childish toys that the French government sends him for amusement.

-Two men in the town of Cooper, Me., disputed as to the ownership of a piece of land worth \$15, and had a fight with clubs and pitchforks. Then they went to law about it, and up to date have spent about \$400 in lawyers' fees. The case is still on.

-Frederick D. Tappen, the genial resident of the Gallatin National Bank of New York, began his career in Wall street as a boy in the bank he now directs, and through perseverance and foresight attained the position he has for some time filled. -The death is announced at Madrid

of the notorious Carlos Marfori, Marquis de Loja, one of the last in the long list of favorites of Isabella II., and one of the causes of her expulsion from Spain. He was the son of an Italian cook and owed his preferment to his good looks.

-The man of modern times is Hans on Balow, who is endowed with an rects many orchestral works without cent burst of light with the words: notes, and the piano scores of Bach, Beethoven, Liszt, Schumann, Chopin and Brahms are as clear in his mind as they are to a pianist on paper.

-Mme. Very, the widow of the Paris restaurant keeper who was killed by friends of Ravachol in retaliation for his part in Ravachol's arrest, has been appointed to one of the best of the boulevard newspaper kiosques. She fears to tend the kiosque in person, but will get \$1.40 a day for it, after paying another for doing the work. -The ex-Empress Eugenie of France

will spend a part of the present summer at the castle of Arenberg, in the canton of Thurgan, near Constance. The castle has belonged to the Bonaparte family since about 1825. Napoleon III. spent a part of his youth at the castle, and the people of the neighborhood tell many stories of his pranks as a boy.

-When the shah of Persia was touring through Europe three years ago he was accompanied everywhere and at all times by a little boy, who was gorgeously attired and was allowed to do just as he pleased. The boy was not a member of the imperial family, but just a fortunate youngster for whom the shah had taken an unaccountable liking. A report has come from Teheran that the boy was playing with a revolver in the royal camp near Burnjord recently and, as usual very close to the shah, when the weapon accidentally went off and the shah had the very narrowest kind of escape from sudden death. The boy has been sent away

-The late ex-Gov. Hardin, of Missouri, did many things for his state reception. His great annual parade during his long and busy life, and he | will take place Tuesday, October 4, folwas especially proud of the college lowed by a grand ball at the Merwhich he founded and which bears his chants' Exchange hall. name. But he felt that his work was not appreciated and he showed his tionally low rates to St. Louis during sensitiveness on this point in a touching way when, one commencement day, | will be mailed to anyone addressing the a lady stepped up to him and said: Festivities Bureau, St. Louis. "Gov. Hardin, I wish to thank you for this splendid institution and to say that my daughters owe you a debt they can never repay." The white-haired old governor held the matron's hand in silence for a moment while tears ran down his cheeks as he answered: "Madam, you are the first person to express such a sentiment to me."

"A LITTLE NONSENSE."

-Mildred-"What are you looking at me for?" Jack-"I know what I would like to look at you for." Mildred-"What?" Jack - "Forever." - Boston Courier.

-Judge-"One year and ten dollars fine." Prisoner's Counsel-"I would like to have that sentence reversed." Judge-"Well, then; ten years and one dollar fine." -The Recluse.

Why stavs he locked within his room And working without rest? He's embroidering some suspenders For the girl that he loves best -Boston News.

-The preacher undoubtedly meant to say "collection for the poor," but, with prophetic unconsciousness, he said poor collection," and the prophecy was fulfilled the same hour.-Christian -"The greatest problem about matrimony," said the benedict of recent

live. Marriage is not only a lotteryit is a house-and-lot-tery."-Washington Post -Fred-"There seems to be a lot nore fuss made of Miss A's singing than Miss K.'s and I am sure Miss K. has by far the richer voice." Jack-"Oh, yes,

date, "is finding a satisfactory place to

but Miss A. has by far the richer father."-Pick Me Up. -Neighbob-"And you expect to support my daughter on ten dollars a week?" Clarklets-"Yes, sir." Neighbob-"Well, go ahead; my heart refuses, but my pocketbook consents. She costs me \$50."-N. Y. Herald.

-She-"The divorce laws in the west are very loose, are they not?" He (from Chicago)-"Very." She-"Are there any restrictions whatever?" He-"No: though it is not considered good form to be divorced until one's honeymoon is

-Heard by Spriggins for the first time-"Why is a dog's tail like an old man?" "Because it is in firm." Delighted with the yoke he decides to make a brilliant hit at the party that evening. When the opportunity arrives he propounds the conundrum. Everyone has heard it before, but to encarage him they give it up. "How stupid you all are," he says. "Why. don't you see, a dog's tail is like an old man because it is in tight." And the laugh on him made him wonder if he came in tight -Rochester Democrat--- Gov. Taylor, of Tennessee, recently

told of a colored clergyman who preached a sermon on the text "And the multitudes came to Him and He healed them of divers diseases." Said he: "My dying congregation, this is a cholera its thousands, the yellow fever its tens of thousands, but in the language of the text, if you take the divers you are gone. These earthly doctors can cure the small-pox, cholera, and the yellow fever, if they get there in time, but nobody but the good Lord can cure

the divers."

ST. LOUIS.

Everybody Planning to Visit the Western Metropolis.

A Carnival of Unusual Brilliancy-Fix Miles of Illuminated Streets-Seventy-Five Thousand Lights-Other Special Attractions.

St. Louis, Aug. 25.-The city this evening is a blaze of light. Along over six miles of the business streets 75,000 electric and gas lights are shining through globes of many tints, producing an effect which baffles description, and which exceeds in brilliancy and magnificence anything ever seen in modern days or immortalized by the pens of oriental poets. The city is crowded with guests, and the universal expression of opinion is that great as is the reputation of St. Louis as a carnival city, the metropolis of the west and southwest has annihilated all records this year. In addition to the countless arches and clusters of many-colored globes, there are ten splendid set pieces, in which the latest triumphs of electricity are displayed. The most prominent of these is on Twelfth street, between Washington avenue and Olive. It is a great electrical panorama which opens up with a silent, but overpoweringly eloquent, description of the discovery of America, goes on to show how the country setextraordinary musical memory. He di- tled up, and concludes with a magnifi-

> ST. LOUIS. 1892.

displayed in bold relief at a height of 150 feet above the heads of tens of thousands of enthusiastic spectators.

At the corner of Broadway and Olive streets, within two squares of the site of the new two million dollar hotel, an enormous globe is suspended in mid air, about as high as the fifth floor of the lofty buildings which adorn the corner. The globe revolves on its axis, and is studded with thousands of incandescent electric light globes which give the exact outlines of the two continents. When lighted up the effect is magnificent, especially when seen at a

distance of eight or ten squares. Over the Grant statue, on Twelfth street, the Stars and Stripes and the Spanish flag are suspended, and here again electricity does the rest. The other set pieces and designs are equally magnificent and daring. The special illumination nights of the

season are: September 1, 3, 5, 15, 22 and 29; October 1, 4, 6, 13 and 20. The illuminations are but a part of the grand entertainment provided by St. Louis. The great exposition, the only

successful annual exposition in the world, opens September 7 and continues with four concerts daily by Gilmore's band of 100 pieces, the greatest aggregation of musical talent ever seen or The Veiled Prophet will arrive October 1, and will be accorded a military

All the railroads are making excepthe festivities, a programme of which



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